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THE Compiler of "English Grammar, adapted to the different Classes of Learners," having been frequently solicited to publish an Abridgment of that work, for the use of children commencing their grammatical studies, he hopes that the epitome which he now offers to the public, will be found useful and satisfactory.

His chief view in presenting the book in this form, is, to preserve the larger work from being torn and defaced by the younger scholars, in their first study of the general outline which it prescribes; and, consequently, to render their application to each part both new and inviting. If a small volume is better adapted to the taste of children than a large one; and more readily engages their attention, from the apparent shortness of the road they have to travel,

the Abridgment will thence derive additional recommendations. To give these arguments the greatest weight, the book is neatly bound, and printed with a fair letter, and on good paper.

A SLIGHT inspection of the manner in which the work is executed, will show that it is not intended to supply the place, or supersede the use, of the original Grammar. If, however, the teachers of such children as can devote but a small part of their time to this study, should think proper to make use of it, they will not, it is imagined, find it more defective than abridgments commonly are. It exhibits a general scheme of the subjects of Grammar; and contains definitions and rules, which the Compiler has endeavoured to render as exact, concise, and intelligible, as the nature of the subject would admit.

THE tutors who may adopt this abridgment, merely as an introduction to the larger Grammar, will perceive in it a material ad-

vantage, which other short works do possess; namely, that the progress of the pupils will be accelerated, and the pleasure of study increased, when they find themselves advanced to a grammar, which exactly pursues the plan of the book they have studied; and which does not perplex them with new definitions, and discordant views of the subject. The scholars also, who, in other seminaries, may be confined to this epitome, will be more readily invited afterwards to pursue the study of Grammar, when they perceive, from the intimate connexion of the books, the facility with which they may improve themselves in the art.

It may justly be doubted, whether there is any ground for objection to the following compilation, on account of the additional cost it will occasion. The preservation of the larger Grammar, by using the Abridgment, may, in most instances, make amends for the charge of the latter. But

were this not the case, it is hoped the period has passed away, in which the important business of education was, too often, regulated or influenced by a parsimonious economy.

THE Compiler presumes that no objection can properly be made to the phraseology, from an idea that, in books of this kind, the language should be brought down to the level of what is familiar to children. It is indeed indispensable, that our words and phrases should, without requiring much attention and explanation, be intelligible to young persons ; but it will scarcely be controverted, that it is better to lead them forward, and improve their language, by proper examples, than to exhibit such as will confirm them in a feeble and puerile mode of expression. Children have language, as well as other things, to learn and cultivate ; and if good models are set before them, instruction and diligence will soon make them understood, and habit will render them familiar and pleasing. Perhaps there

is no method by which this advantage may, in general, be more readily and effectually produced, than by accustoming children to commit to memory, sentences in which the words are properly chosen, and the construction and arrangement correct. This was one object which the Compiler had in view, when he composed the Grammar of which this is an epitome; and he hopes that he has not altogether failed in his endeavours to attain it.—But on this point, or on any other part of the work, it belongs not to him to determine: the whole must be referred to the decision of the impartial and judicious reader.

HOLDGATE, near YORK, 1797.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *ninth* edition of this work has had an accession of eighteen pages of new matter; comprising exercises in parsing, in orthography, and in punctuation. The exercises in parsing have not only been very considerably augmented; they have also been moulded into a new form and arrangement, which the author hopes will facilitate to young persons the acquisition of this fundamental part of grammatical knowledge*.

An Abridgment must necessarily be concise, and it will, in some points, be obscure. Those teachers, therefore, who do not make use of the author's larger grammar, in their schools, will find an advantage by consulting it themselves. Many of the rules and positions are, in that work, supported and illustrated by particular disquisitions; and the connexion of the whole system is clearly exhibited. The *sixteenth* edition of the Grammar has, in these respects, received considerable improvements.

HOLDGATE, 1803.

* The *eleventh* edition has been improved, by inserting the irregular verbs; a list of nouns arranged according to their gender; and by many other articles correspondent to the latest improvements in the larger grammar.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz. ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part, of a word.

The letters of the English language, called the English Alphabet, are twenty-six in number.

These letters are the representatives of certain articulate sounds, the elements of the language. An articulate sound, is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

The following is a list of the Roman and Italic Characters.

Roman.		Italic.		Name,
Cap.	Small.	Cap.	Small.	
A	a	A	a	ai
B	b	B	b	bce
C	c	C	c	see
D	d	D	d	dce
E	e	E	e	ee
F	f	F	f	ef
G	g	G	g	jee
H	h	H	h	aitch
I	i	I	i	i or eye
J	j	J	j	jay
K	k	K	k	kay
L	l	L	l	el
M	m	M	m	em
N	n	N	n	en
O	o	O	o	o
P	p	P	p	pee
Q	q	Q	q	cue
R	r	R	r	ar
S	s	S	s	ess
T	t	T	t	tee
U	u	U	u	u or you
V	v	V	v	vee
W	w	W	w	double u
X	x	X	x	eks
Y	y	Y	y	wy
Z	z	Z	z	zed.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is an articulate sound, that can be perfectly uttered by itself: as *a, e, o*; which are formed without the help of any other sound.

A consonant is an articulate sound, which cannot be perfectly uttered without the help of a vowel: as, *b, d, f, l*; which require vowels to express them fully.

The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; but in every other situation they are vowels.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes cannot be sounded *at all* without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, p, t, d, k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f, l, m, n, r, v, s, z, x*, and *c* and *g* soft*.

Four of the semi-vowels, namely, *l, m, n, r*, are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*, from their readily uniting with other conso-

* For the distinction between the *nature* and the *name* of a consonant, see the larger Grammar, 15th edit. p. 19.

nants, and flowing as it were into their sounds.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *ea* in *beat*, *ou* in *sound*.

A triphthong, the union of three vowels, pronounced in like manner; as, *eau* in *beau*, *ieu* in *view*.

A proper diphthong is that in which both the vowels are sounded; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *ounce*.

An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded; as, *ea* in *eagle*, *oa* in *boat*.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a sound either simple or compounded, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or part of a word; as, *a*, *an*, *ant*.

Spelling is the art of rightly dividing words into their syllables; or of expressing a word by its proper letters*.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, used, by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

* Dr Johnson's Dictionary is the best standard of English orthography.

A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable; a word of two syllables, a dissyllable; a word of three syllables, a trisyllable; and a word of four or more syllables, a polysyllable.

All words are either primitive or derivative.

A primitive word is that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language; as, man, good, content.

A derivative word is that which may be reduced to another word in *English* of greater simplicity; as, manful, goodness, contentment, Yorkshire.

ETYMOLOGY.

THE second part of Grammar is Etymology; which treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivation.

There are in English nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, PARTS OF SPEECH; namely, the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE OR NOUN; the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPO-

SITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

1. An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

2. A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *London*, *man*, *virtue*.

A substantive may, in general, be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or by its making sense of itself; as, *a book*, *the sun*, *an apple*; *temperance*, *industry*, *chastity*.

3. An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, *An industrious man*, *a virtuous woman*.

An adjective may be known by its making sense with the addition of the word *thing*; as *a good thing*, *a bad thing*: or of any particular substantive; as, *a sweet apple*, *a pleasant prospect*.

4. A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, *The man is happy; he is benevolent; he is useful*.

5. A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER; as, "*I am, I rule, I am ruled.*"

A Verb may generally be distinguished by its making sense with any of the personal pronouns, or the word *to*, before it; as, *I walk, he plays, they write; or, to walk, to play, to write.*

6. An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it; as, *he reads well; a truly good man; he writes very correctly.*

An adverb may be generally known, by its answering to the question, *How? How much? When? or Where?* as, in the phrase, "*He reads correctly,*" the answer to the question, *How does he read?* is, *correctly.*

7. Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them; as, "*He went from London to York;*" "*she is above disguise;*" "*they are supported by industry.*"

A preposition may be known by its admitting after it a personal pronoun in the objective case; as, *with, for, to, &c.* will allow the objective case after them; *with him, for her, to them, &c.*

8. A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences; so as, out of two or more sentences, to make but one: it sometimes connects only words; as, "*Thou*

and he are happy, *because* you are good."

"Two *and* three are five."

9. Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker; as, "O virtue! how amiable thou art!"

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English there are but two articles, *a* and *the*; *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a silent *h*; as, *an* acorn, *an* hour. But if the *h* be sounded, the *a* only is to be used; as *a* hand, *a* heart, *a* highway.

A or *an* is styled the indefinite article: it is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate; as, "Give me *a* book;" "Bring me *an* apple."

The is called the definite article, because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant: as, "Give me *the* book;" "Bring me *the* apples;" meaning some book, or apples, referred to.

A substantive, without any article to limit it, is generally taken in its widest sense; as, "A candid temper is proper for man;" that is, for all mankind.

SUBSTANTIVE*.

A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *London, man, virtue.*

Substantives are either proper or common.

Proper names or substantives, are the names appropriated to individuals; as, *George, London, Thames.*

Common names or substantives, stand for kinds containing many sorts, or for sorts con-

* As soon as the learner has committed to memory the definitions of the article and substantive, he should be employed in parsing these parts of speech, as they are arranged in the correspondent Exercises, in the Appendix. The learner should proceed in this manner, through all the definitions and rules, regularly turning to, and parsing, the exercises of one definition or rule, before he proceeds to another. In the same order, he should be taught to correct the erroneous examples in the Exercises. For further directions, respecting the mode of using the Exercises, see "English Exercises," *Tenth*, or any subsequent Edition, page 9—12.

taining many individuals under them; as, animal, man, tree, &c.

To substantives belong gender, number, and case; and they are all of the third person, when spoken *of*, and of the second, when spoken *to*: as “ Blessings attend us on every side: Be grateful, children of men!” that is, “ *ye* children of men.”

GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of nouns, with regard to sex. There are three genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind; as, a man, a horse, a bull.

The feminine gender signifies animals of the female kind; as, a woman, a duck, a hen.

The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females; as, a field, a house, a garden.

Some substantives naturally neuter are, by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender; as, when we say of the sun, *he* is setting, and of a ship, *she* sails well, &c.

The English language has three methods of distinguishing the sex, viz.

1. By different words: as,

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bachelor.	Maid.	Husband.	Wife.
Boar.	Sow.	King.	Queen.
Boy.	Girl.	Lad.	Lass.
Brother.	Sister.	Lord.	Lady.
Buck.	Doe.	Man.	Woman.
Bull.	Cow.	Master.	Mistress.
Bullock or	Heifer.	Milker.	Spawner.
Steer.		Nephew.	Niece.
Cock.	Hen.	Ram.	Ewe.
Dog.	Bitch.	Singer.	{ Songstress or
Drake.	Duck.		{ Singer.
Earl.	Countess.	Sloven.	Slut.
Father.	Mother.	Son.	Daughter.
Friar.	Nun.	Stag.	Hind.
Gander.	Goose.	Uncle.	Aunt.
Hart.	Roe.	Wizard.	Witch.
Horse.	Mare.		

2. By a difference of termination: as,

Abbot.	Abbess.	Landgrave.	Landgravine.
Actor.	Actress.	Lion.	Lioness.
Administrator.	Administratrix.	Marquis.	Marchioness.
Adulterer.	Adultress.	Master.	Mistress.
Ambassador.	Ambadress.	Mayor.	Mayoress.
Arbiter.	Arbitress.	Patron.	Patroness.
Baron.	Baroness.	Peer.	Peeress.
Bridegroom.	Bride.	Poet.	Poetess.

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Benefactor.	Benefactress.	Priest.	Priestess.
Caterer.	Cateress.	Prince.	Princess.
Chanter.	Chantress.	Prior.	Prioress.
Conductor.	Conductress.	Prophet.	Prophetess.
Count.	Countess.	Protector.	Protectress.
Deacon.	Deaconess.	Shepherd.	Shepherdess.
Duke.	Duchess.	Songster.	Songstress.
Elector.	Electress.	Sorcerer.	Sorceress.
Emperor.	Empress.	Sultan.	Sultanness,
Enchanter.	Enchantress.		Sultana.
Executor.	Executrix.	Tiger.	Tigress.
Governor.	Governess.	Traitor.	Traitress.
Heir.	Heiress.	Tutor.	Tutoress.
Hero.	Heroine.	Viscount.	Viscountess.
Hunter.	Huntress.	Votary.	Votaress.
Host.	Hostess.	Widower.	Widow.
Jew.	Jewess.		

3. By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, being *prefixed* to the substantive: as,

A cock-sparrow.	A hen-sparrow.
A man-servant.	A maid-servant.
A he-goat.	A she-goat.
A he-bear.	A she-bear.
A male child.	A female child.
Male descendants.	Female descendants.

NUMBER.

Number is the consideration of an object, as one or more.

Substantives are of two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular number expresses but one object; as, a chair, a table.

The plural number signifies more objects than one; as chairs, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular, others only in the plural, form; as, wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, &c. and bellows, seissors, lungs, riches, &c.

Some words are the same in both numbers; as, deer, sheep, swine, &c.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, dove, doves; face, faces; thought, thoughts. But when the substantive singular ends in *x*, *ch*, *sh*, or *ss*, we add *es* in the plural; as, box, boxes; church, churches; lash, lashes; kiss, kisses.

Nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, are generally rendered plural by the change of those terminations into *ves*; as, loaf, loaves; wife, wives,

Those which end in *ff*, have the regular plural; as, ruff, ruffs.

Such as have *y* in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural; as, beauty, beauties; fly, flies; but the *y* is not changed, when there is another vowel in the syllable; as, key, keys; delay, delays.

CASE.

In English, substantives have three cases, the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective*.

The nominative case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of the verb; as, “The *boy* plays;” “The *girls* learn.”

The possessive case expresses the relation of property or possession; and has an apostrophe, with the letter *s* coming after it; as, “The scholar’s duty;” “My father’s house.”

When the plural ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, but the apostrophe is retained; as, “On eagles’ wings;” “The drapers’ company.”

Sometimes also, when the singular terminates in *s*, the apostrophic *s* is not added;

* On the propriety of this objective case, see the larger grammar, *twelfth*, or any subsequent edition, pp. 54, 55.

as, "For goodness' sake;" "For righteousness' sake."

The objective case expresses the object of an action, or of a relation; and generally follows a verb active, or a preposition; as, "John assists Charles;" "They live in London."

English substantives are declined in the following manner:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	A mother.	Mothers.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	A mother's.	Mothers'.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	A mother.	Mothers.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	The man.	The men.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	The man's.	The men's.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	The man.	The men.

ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, "An industrious man;" "A virtuous woman;" "A benevolent mind."

In English the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case. Thus we say, "A careless boy; careless girls."

The only-variation which it admits, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees of comparison; the positive, comparative, and superlative.

The positive state expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution; as, good, wise, great.

The comparative degree increases or lessens the positive in signification; as, wiser, greater, less wise.

The superlative degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree; as, wisest, greatest, least wise.

The simple word, or positive, becomes the comparative, by adding *r* or *er*; and the superlative, by adding *st* or *est*, to the end of it: as, wise, wiser, wisest; great, greater, greatest. And the adverbs *more* and *most*, placed before the adjective, have the same effect; as wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

Monosyllables, for the most part, are compared by *er* or *est*; and dissyllables by *more* and *most*; as, mild, milder, mildest; frugal, more frugal, most frugal.

Some words of very common use are irregularly formed: as, "good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; much or many, more, most;" and a few others.

PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, "The man is happy," "*he* is benevolent," "*he* is useful."

There are three kinds of pronouns, viz. the Personal, the Relative, and the Adjective Pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five Personal Pronouns; viz *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*; with their plurals, *we*, *ye* or *you*, *they*.

Personal pronouns admit of person, number, gender, and case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz.

<i>I</i> , is the first person	}	Singular.
<i>Thou</i> , is the second person		
<i>He, she, or it</i> , is the third person		
<i>We</i> , is the first person	}	Plural.
<i>Ye or you</i> , is the second person		
<i>They</i> , is the third person		

The numbers of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the singular and the plural; as, *I*, *thou*, *he*; *we*, *ye*, *they*.

Gender has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns, *he*, *she*, *it*. *He* is masculine; *she* is feminine; *it* is neuter.

Pronouns have three cases; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The objective case of a pronoun has, in general, a form different from that of the nominative or the possessive case.

The personal pronouns are thus declined.

Person.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>First.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>I.</i>	<i>We.</i>
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Mine.</i>	<i>Ours.</i>
	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Me.</i>	<i>Us.</i>
<i>Second.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Thou.</i>	<i>Ye or you.</i>
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Thine.</i>	<i>Yours.</i>
	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Thee.</i>	<i>You.</i>
<i>Third. . . Mas.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>He.</i>	<i>They.</i>
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>Theirs.</i>
	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Him.</i>	<i>Them.</i>
<i>Third. Fem.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>She.</i>	<i>They.</i>
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Hers.</i>	<i>Theirs.</i>
	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Her.</i>	<i>Them.</i>
<i>Third. Neuter.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>It.</i>	<i>They.</i>
	<i>Possess.</i>	<i>Its.</i>	<i>Theirs.</i>
	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>It.</i>	<i>Them.</i>

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns are such as relate, in general; to some word or phrase going before, which is thenec called the antecedent: they are *who*, *which*, and *that*; as, “The man is happy *who* lives virtuously*.”

What is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to *that which*; as, “This is *what* I wanted;” that is to say, “*the thing which* I wanted.”

Who is applied to persons, *which* to animals and inanimate things; as, “He is a *friend*, *who* is faithful in adversity;” “The *bird*, *which* sung so sweetly, is flown;” “This is the *tree*, *which* produces no fruit.”

That, as a relative, is often used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied to both persons and things; as, “He *that* acts wisely deserves praise;” “Modesty is a *quality that* highly adorns a woman.”

* See Grammar, 14th, or any subsequent edition, p. 62. the note.

Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined:

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

Nominative. *Who.*

Possessive. *Whose.*

Objective *Whom.*

Who, which, what, are called *Interrogatives*, when they are used in asking questions: as,
 “*Who* is he?” “*Which* is the book?”
 “*What* are you doing?”

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are of a mixed nature, participating the properties both of pronouns and adjectives.

The adjective pronouns may be subdivided into four sorts, namely, the *possessive*, the *distributive*, the *demonstrative*, and the *indefinite*.

1. The *possessive* are those which relate to possession or property.

There are seven of them; viz. *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*.

Mine and *thine*, instead of *my* and *thy*, were formerly used before a substantive or adjective beginning with a vowel, or a silent *h*; as, “Blot out all *mine* iniquities.”

2. The *distributive* are those which denote the persons or things that make up a number,

as taken separately and singly. They are *each, every, either*; as, “*Each* of his brothers is in a favourable situation;” “*Every* man must account for himself;” “I have not seen *either* of them.”

3. The *demonstrative* are those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate: *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, are of this class; as, “*This* is true charity; *that* is only its image.”

This refers to the nearest person or thing, and *that* to the more distant: as, “*This* man is more intelligent than *that*.” *This* indicates the latter, or last mentioned; *that*, the former, or first mentioned: as, “Wealth and poverty are both temptations; *that* tends to excite pride, *this*, discontent.”

4. The *indefinite* are those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind: *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c*

Other is declined in the following manner:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>other</i>	<i>others.</i>
Poss.	<i>other's</i>	<i>others'.</i>
Obj.	<i>other</i>	<i>others.</i>

VERBS.

A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER; as, “I am, I rule, I am ruled.”

Verbs are of three kinds; ACTIVE, PASSIVE, and NEUTER. They are also divided into REGULAR, IRREGULAR, and DEFECTIVE.

A Verb Active expresses an action, and necessarily implies an agent, and an object acted upon; as, to love; “I love Penelope.”

A Verb Passive expresses a passion or a suffering, or the receiving of an action; and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon; as, to be loved; “Penelope is loved by me.”

A Verb-Neuter expresses neither action nor passion; but being, or a state of being; as, “I am, I sleep, I sit.”

Auxiliary or Helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated; they are, *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations; and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

To verbs belong NUMBER, PERSON, MOOD, and TENSE.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have two numbers, the Singular and the Plural; as, "I love, we love."

In each number there are three persons; as,

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>First Person.</i>	I love.	We love.
<i>Second Person.</i>	Thou lovest.	Ye love.
<i>Third Person.</i>	He loves.	They love.

MOODS.

Mood or Mode is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

There are five moods of verbs, the INDICATIVE, the IMPERATIVE, the POTENTIAL, the SUBJUNCTIVE, and the INFINITIVE.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as, "He loves; he is loved:" or it asks a question; as, "Does he love? Is he loved?"

The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting; as, "Depart thou; mind ye; let us stay; go in peace."

The Potential Mood implies possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, "It

may rain; he may go or stay; I can ride; he would walk; they should learn."

The Subjunctive Mood represents a thing under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c.; and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb; as, "I will respect him, *though* he chide me;" "Were he good, he would be happy;" that is, "*if* he were good."

The Infinitive Mood expresses a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person; as, "to act, to speak, to be feared."

The Participle is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from its participating, not only the properties of a verb, but also those of an adjective; as, "I am desirous of *knowing* him;" "*Admired* and *applauded*, he became vain;" "*Having finished* his work, he submitted it;" &c.

There are three Participles, the Present or Active, the Perfect or Passive, and the compound Perfect: as, "loving, loved, having loved."

THE TENSES.

Tense, being the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the present, past, and future; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations, viz. the PRESENT, the IMPERFECT, the PERFECT, the PLUPERFECT, and the FIRST and SECOND FUTURE-TENSES.

The Present Tense represents an action or event, as passing at the time in which it is mentioned; as, "I rule; I am ruled; I think; I fear."

The Imperfect Tense represents the action or event, either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past; as, "I loved her for her modesty and virtue;" "They were travelling post when he met them."

The Perfect Tense not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time; as, "I have finished my letter;" "I have seen the person that was recommended to me."

The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence; as, "I had finished my letter before he arrived."

The first Future Tense represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time when; as, "The sun will rise to-morrow;" "I shall see them again."

The second Future intimates that the action will be fully accomplished, at or before the time of another future action or event; as, "I shall have dined at one o'clock;" "The two houses will have finished their business, when the king comes to prorogue them."

The Conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the ACTIVE VOICE; and that of a passive verb, the PASSIVE VOICE.

The auxiliary and active verb *To have*, is conjugated in the following manner:

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1. Pers. I have.

1. We have.

2. Pers. Thou hast.

2. Ye or you have.

3. Pers. He, she, or it,
hath or has. }

3. They have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. I had. | 1. We had. |
| 2. Thou hadst. | 2. Ye or you had. |
| 3. He, &c. had. | 3. They had*. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I have had. | 1. We have had. |
| 2. Thou hast had. | 2. Ye or you have had. |
| 3. He has had. | 3. They have had. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I had had. | 1. We had had. |
| 2. Thou hadst had. | 2. Ye or you had had. |
| 3. He had had. | 3. They had had. |

* The verbs, though conjugated at large through all their tenses, that the learners may, by a full and regular display of them, more completely understand their nature and use, need not be wholly committed to memory, by young persons who are beginning the study of grammar. If the *simple* tenses, namely, the *present* and the *imperfect*, together with the *first future* tense, should, in the first instance, be committed to memory, and the rest carefully perused and explained, the business will not be tedious to the scholars, and their progress will be rendered more obvious and pleasing. The general view of the subject, thus acquired and impressed, may be afterwards extended with ease and advantage.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall *or* will have.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have.
3. He shall *or* will have.

PLURAL.

1. We shall *or* will have.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will have.
3. They shall *or* will have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall have had.
2. Thou wilt have had.
3. He will have had.

PLURAL.

1. We shall have had.
2. Ye *or* you will have had.
3. They will have had.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me have.
2. Have thou, *or* do thou have.
3. Let him have.

PLURAL.

1. Let us have.
2. Have ye, *or* do ye *or* you have.
3. Let them have.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can have.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have.
3. He may *or* can have.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can have.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have.
3. They may *or* can have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I might, could, would,
or should have. | 1. We might, could,
would, or should have. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, or shouldst,
have. | 2. Ye or you might,
could, would, or
should have. |
| 3. He might, could, would,
or should have. | 3. They might, could,
would or should have. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I may or can have had. | 1. We may or can have
had. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst
have had. | 2. Ye or you may or can
have had. |
| 3. He may or can have
had. | 3. They may or can have
had. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would,
or should have had. | 1. We might, could,
would, or should have
had. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, or shouldst
have had. | 2. Ye or you might,
could, would, or
should have had. |
| 3. He might, could, would,
or should have had. | 3. They might, could,
would, or should
have had. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I have.
2. If thou have.
3. If he have.

PLURAL.

1. If we have.
2. If ye or you have.
3. If they have*.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT. To have.

PERFECT. To have had.

Participles.

PRESENT OR ACTIVE.

Having.

PERFECT OR PASSIVE.

Had.

COMPOUND PERFECT.

Having had.

The auxiliary and neuter verb *To be*, is conjugated as follows:

* The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood, are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood; with the addition to the verb of a conjunction, expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c. It will be proper to direct the learner to repeat all the tenses of this mood, with a conjunction prefixed to each of them. For the propriety of conjugating the subjunctive mood, in this manner, see the larger grammar, *fourteenth*, or any subsequent edition, pages 90, 102, 103, and the notes on the nineteenth rule of Syntax.

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I am. | 1. We are. |
| 2. Thou art. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you are. |
| 3. He, she, <i>or</i> it, is. | 3. They are. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I was. | 1. We were. |
| 2. Thou wast. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you were. |
| 3. He was. | 3. They were. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I have been. | 1. We have been. |
| 2. Thou hast been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you have been. |
| 3. He hath <i>or</i> has been. | 3. They have been. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I had been. | 1. We had been. |
| 2. Thou hadst been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you had been. |
| 3. He had been. | 3. They had been. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will be. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will be. |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt be. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will be. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will be. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will be. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been. | 1. We shall have been. |
| 2. Thou wilt have been. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will have been. |
| 3. He will have been. | 3. They will have been. |

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Let me be. | 1. Let us be. |
| 2. Bethou, <i>or</i> do thou be. | 2. Be ye <i>or</i> you, <i>or</i> do ye be. |
| 3. Let him be. | 3. Let them be. |

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can be. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can be. |
| 2. Thou mayst <i>or</i> canst be. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you may <i>or</i> can be. |
| 3. He may <i>or</i> can be. | 3. They may <i>or</i> can be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be. | 1. We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst be. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I may or can have been. | 1. We may or can have been. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have been. | 2. Ye or you may or can have been. |
| 3. He may or can have been. | 3. They may or can have been. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, could, would, or should have been. | 1. We might, could, would, or should have been. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been. |
| 3. He might, could, would, or should have been. | 3. They might, could, would, or should have been. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. If I be. | 1. If we be. |
| 2. If thou be. | 2. If ye or you be. |
| 3. If he be. | 3. If they be. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. If I were. | 1. If we were. |
| 2. If thou wert. | 2. If ye or you were. |
| 3. If he were. | 3. If they were *. |

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE. To be. PERFECT. To have been.

Participles.

PRESENT. Being.	PERFECT. Been.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having been.	

OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE.

Verbs Active are called Regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb *ed*, or *d* only when the verb ends in *e*; as,

PRESENT.	IMPERF.	PERF. PARTICIP.
I favour.	I favoured.	Favoured.
I love.	I loved.	Loved.

* The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood. See the note at page 38.

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner :

TO LOVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I love. | 1. We love. |
| 2. Thou lovest. | 2. Ye or you love. |
| 3. He she, or it loveth
or loves. | 3. They love. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I loved. | 1. We loved. |
| 2. Thou lovedst. | 2. Ye or you loved. |
| 3. He loved. | 3. They loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I have loved. | 1. We have loved. |
| 2. Thou hast loved. | 2. Ye or you have loved. |
| 3. He hath or has loved. | 3. They have loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I had loved. | 1. We had loved. |
| 2. Thou hadst loved. | 2. Ye or you had loved.] |
| 3. He had loved. | 3. They had loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall *or* will love.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt love.
3. He shall *or* will love.

PLURAL.

1. We shall *or* will love.
2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will love.
3. They shall *or* will love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I shall have loved.
2. Thou wilt have loved.
3. He will have loved.

PLURAL.

1. We shall have loved.
2. Ye *or* you will have loved.
3. They will have loved.

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

1. Let me love.
2. Love thou *or* do thou love.
3. Let him love.

PLURAL.

1. Let us love.
2. Love ye *or* you, *or* do ye love.
3. Let them love.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. I may *or* can love.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst love.
3. He may *or* can love.

PLURAL.

1. We may *or* can love.
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can love.
3. They may *or* can love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would,
or should love. | 1. We might, could,
would, or should love. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, or shouldst
love. | 2. Ye or you might,
could, would, or
should love. |
| 3. He might, could, would,
or should love. | 3. They might, could,
would, or should love. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I may or can have
loved. | 1. We may or can have
loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst
have loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can
have loved. |
| 3. He may or can have
loved. | 3. They may or can have
loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I might, could, would,
or should have loved. | 1. We might, could,
would, or should have
loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, or shouldst,
have loved. | 2. Ye or you might, could,
would, or should have
loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would,
or should have loved. | 3. They might, could,
would, or should have
loved. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I love.
2. If thou love.
3. If he love.

PLURAL.

1. If we love.
2. If ye or you love.
3. If they love *.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT. To love.

PERFECT. To have loved.

Participles.

PRESENT. Loving. PERFECT. Loved

COMPOUND PERFECT. Having loved.

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb; as, from the verb, "To love," is formed the passive, "I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved," &c.

A passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary *to be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner.

* The remaining tenses of this mood, are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood. See the note at page 38.

TO BE LOVED.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I am loved. | 1. We are loved. |
| 2. Thou art loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you are loved. |
| 3. He is loved. | 3. They are loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I was loved. | 1. We were loved. |
| 2. Thou wast loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you were loved. |
| 3. He was loved. | 3. They were loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I have been loved. | 1. We have been loved. |
| 2. Thou hast been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you have been loved. |
| 3. He hath <i>or</i> has been loved. | 3. They have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I had been loved. | 1. We had been loved. |
| 2. Thou hadst been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you had been loved. |
| 3. He had been loved. | 3. They had been loved. |

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt be loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will be loved. | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will be loved. |

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. I shall have been loved. | 1. We shall have been loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt have been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you will have been loved. |
| 3. He will have been loved. | 3. They will have been loved. |

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Let me be loved. | 1. Let us be loved. |
| 2. Be thou loved, <i>or</i> do thou be loved. | 2. Be ye <i>or</i> you loved, <i>or</i> do ye be loved. |
| 3. Let him be loved. | 3. Let them be loved. |

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I may <i>or</i> can be loved. | 1. We may <i>or</i> can be loved. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. Thou mayst or canst
be loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can
be loved. |
| 3. He may or can be
loved. | 3. They may or can be
loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would,
or should be loved. | 1. We might, could,
would, or should be
loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst,
wouldst, or shouldst be
loved. | 2. Ye or you might,
could, would, or
should be loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would,
or should be loved. | 3. They might, could,
would, or should be
loved. |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I may or can have been
loved. | 1. We may or can have
been loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst
have been loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can
have been loved. |
| 3. He may or can have been
loved. | 3. They may or can
have been loved. |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would,
or should have been
loved. | 1. We might, could,
would, or should
have been loved. |
|--|---|

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, <i>or</i> shouldst have been loved. | 2. Ye <i>or</i> you might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been loved. | 3. They might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been loved. |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. If I be loved. | 1. If we be loved. |
| 2. If thou be loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you be loved. |
| 3. If he be loved. | 3. If they be loved. |

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. If I were loved. | 1. If we were loved. |
| 2. If thou wert loved. | 2. If ye <i>or</i> you were loved. |
| 3. If he were loved. | 3. If they were loved*. |

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

PERFECT.

To be loved.

To have been loved.

Participles.

PRESENT. Being loved.

PERFECT OR PASSIVE.

COMPOUND PERFECT.

Loved.

Having been loved.

* The remaining tenses of this mood, are, in general similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood. See the note at page 38.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form their imperfect tense, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb; as,

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERF. OR PASS. PART.
I begin,	I began,	begun.
I know,	I knew,	known.

IRREGULAR VERBS ARE OF VARIOUS SORTS.

1. Such as have the present and imperfect tenses, and perfect participle, the same: as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Cost,	cost,	cost.
Put,	put,	put.

2. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle the same: as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode,
Sell,	sold,	sold.

3. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle different: as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Part.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Blow,	blew,	blown.

The following list of the irregular verbs will, it is presumed, be found both comprehensive and accurate.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Am,	was,	been.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Awake,	awoke, R.	awaked.
Bear, <i>to bring forth</i>	bare,	born.
Bear, <i>to carry</i>	bore,	borne.
Beat,	beat,	beaten, beat.
Begin,	began,	begun.
Bend,	bent,	bent.
Bereave,	bereft, R.	bereft, R.
Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Bid,	bid, bade,	bidden, bid.
Bind,	bound,	bound.
Bite,	bit,	bitten, bit.
Bleed,	bled,	bled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.
Break,	broke,	broken.
Breed,	bred,	bred.
Bring,	brought,	brought.
Build,	built,	built.
Burst,	burst,	burst.
Buy,	bought,	bought.
Cast,	cast,	cast.
Catch,	caught, R.	caught, R.
Chide,	chid,	chidden, chid.
Choose,	chose,	chosen.
Cleave, <i>to stick,</i> <i>or adhere</i>	REGULAR.	
Cleave, <i>to split,</i>		
Cling,	clung or cleft,	cleft, cloven.
Clothe,	clung,	clung.
Clothed,	clothed,	clad, R.
Come,	came,	come.
Cost,	cost,	cost.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Crow,	crew, R.	crowed.
Creep,	crept,	crept.
Cut,	cut,	cut.
Dare, <i>to venture</i> ,	durst,	dared.
Dare, <i>R. to challenge</i> .		
Deal,	dealt, R.	dealt, R.
Dig,	dug, R.	dug, R.
Do,	did,	done.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Drink,	drank,	drunk.
Dwell,	dwelt, R.	dwelt, R.
Eat,	eat, or ate,	eaten.
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Feed,	fed,	fed.
Feel,	felt,	felt.
Fight,	fought,	fought.
Find,	found,	found.
Flee,	fled,	fled.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Fly,	flew,	flown.
Forget,	forgot,	forgotten, forgot.
Forsake,	forsook,	forsaken.
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Get,	got,	got.
Gild,	gilt, R.	gilt, R.
Gird,	girt, R.	girt, R.
Give,	gave,	given.
Go,	went,	gone.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Grave,	graved,	graven.
Grind,	ground,	ground.
Grow,	grew,	grown.
Have,	had,	had.
Hang,	hung, R.	hung, R.
Hear,	heard,	heard.
Hew,	hewed,	hewn, R.
Hide,	hid,	hidden, hid.
Hit,	hit,	hit.
Hold,	held,	held.
Hurt,	hurt,	hurt.
Keep,	kept,	kept.
Knit,	knit, R.	knit, R.
Know,	knew,	known.
Lade,	laded,	laden.
Lay,	laid,	laid.
Lead,	led,	led.
Leave,	left,	left.
Lend,	lent,	lent.
Let,	let,	let.
Lie, <i>to lie down</i> ,	lay,	lain.
Load,	loaded,	laden, R.
Lose,	lost,	lost.
Make,	made,	made.
Meet,	met,	met.
Mow,	mowed,	mown, R.
Pay,	paid,	paid.
Put,	put,	put.
Read,	read,	read.
Rend,	rent,	rent.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Rid,	rid,	rid.
Ride,	rode,	rode, or ridden.
Ring,	rung, rang,	rung.
Rise,	rose,	risen.
Rive,	rived,	riven.
Run,	ran,	run.
Saw,	sawed,	sawn, R.
Say,	said,	said.
See,	saw,	seen.
Seek,	sought,	sought.
Sell,	sold,	sold.
Send,	sent,	sent.
Set,	set,	set.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Shape,	shaped,	shaped, shaper.
Shave,	shaved.	shaven, R.
Shear,	sheared,	shorn.
Shed,	shed,	shed.
Shine,	shone, R.	shone, R.
Show,	showed,	shown.
Shoe,	shod,	shod.
Shoot,	shot,	shot.
Shrink,	shrunk,	shrunk.
Shred,	shred,	shred.
Shut,	shut,	shut.
Sing,	sung, sang,	sung.
Sink,	sunk, sank,	sunk.
Sit,	sat,	sat.
Slay,	slew,	slain.
Sleep,	slept,	slept.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Slide,	slid,	slidden.
Sling,	slung,	slung.
Slink,	slunk,	slunk.
Slit,	slit, R.	slit, or slitted.
Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Sow,	sowed,	sown, R.
Speak,	spoke,	spoken.
Speed,	sped,	sped.
Spend,	spent,	spent.
Spill,	spilt, R.	spilt, R.
Spin,	spun,	spun.
Spit,	spit, spat,	spit, spitten.
Split,	split,	split.
Spread,	spread,	spread.
Spring,	sprung, sprang,	sprung.
Stand,	stood,	stood.
Steal,	stole,	stolen.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Sting.	stung,	stung.
Stink,	stunk,	stunk.
Stride,	strode or strid,	stridden.
Strike,	struck,	struck or stricken.
String,	strung,	strung.
Strive,	strove,	striven.
Strow or strew,	} strowed or } strewed,	{ strown, strowed, { strewed.
Swear,	swore,	sworn.
Sweat,	wet, R.	wet, R.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, R.
Swim,	swum, swam,	swum.
Swing,	swung,	swung.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
Take,	took,	taken.
Teach,	taught,	taught.
Tear,	tore,	torn.
Tell,	told,	told.
Think,	thought,	thought.
Thrive,	throve, R.	thriven.
Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Thrust,	thrust,	thrust.
Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Wax,	waxed,	waxen, R.
Wear,	wore,	worn.
Weave,	wove,	woven.
Weep,	wept,	wept.
Win,	won,	won.
Wind,	wound,	wound.
Work,	wrought,	wrought or worked
Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Write,	wrote,	written.

The verbs which are conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly, are marked with an R. Those preterits and participles, which are first mentioned in the list, seem to be the most eligible.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses; as, *am, was, been; can, could; may, might; shall, should; will, would, &c.*

ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another

adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it: as, "He reads *well*;" "A *truly* good man;" "He writes *very correctly*."

Some adverbs are compared, thus; "Soon, sooner, soonest; often, oftener, **oftenest**." Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*; as, "Wisely, more wisely, most wisely."

The following are a few of the Adverbs.

Once	lastly	presently	quickly	not
now	before	often	perhaps	how
here	lately	much	indeed	more.

PREPOSITION.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them. They are, for the most part, set before nouns and pronouns; as, "He went *from* London *to* York;" "She is *above* disguise;" "They are supported *by* industry."

The following is a list of the principal prepositions:

Of	into	above	at	off
to	within	below	near	on or upon
for	without	between	up	among
by	over	beneath	down	after
with	under	from	before	about
in	through	beyond	behind	against

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences; so as, out of two or more sentences, to make but one. It sometimes connects only words.

Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the COPULATIVE and DISJUNCTIVE.

The Conjunction Copulative serves to connect or to continue a sentence, by expressing an addition, a supposition, a cause, &c.: as, "He *and* his brother reside in London;" "I will go, *if* he will accompany me;" "You are happy, *because* you are good."

The Conjunction Disjunctive serves, not only to connect and continue the sentence, but also to express opposition of meaning in different degrees: as, "Though he was frequently reprov'd, *yet*, he did not reform;" "They came with her, *but* went away without her."

The following is a list of the principal conjunctions:

The *Copulative*. And, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because, wherefore.

The *Disjunctive*. But, than, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker: as, "Oh! I have alienated my friend; Alas! I fear, for life;" "O virtue! how amiable thou art!"

The following are some of the Interjections: O! pish! heigh! lo! behold! ah! tush! fie! hush! hail!

OF DERIVATION.

Words are derived from one another in various ways, viz.

1. Substantives are derived from verbs: as, from "to love" comes "lover."

2. Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, and sometimes from adverbs: as, from "salt" comes "to salt;" from "warm" comes "to warm;" from forward comes "to forward."

3. Adjectives are derived from substantives: as, from "health" comes "healthy."

4. Substantives are derived from adjectives: as, from "white" comes "whiteness."

5. Adverbs are derived from adjectives: as, from "base" comes "basely."

S Y N T A X.

The third part of Grammar is SYNTAX, which treats of the agreement and construction of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words, forming a complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds, SIMPLE and COMPOUND.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one finite verb; as, "Life is short."

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences, joined together by one or more connective words; as, "Life is short, and art is long."

A phrase is two or more words rightly put together, making sometimes part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the subject, the attribute, and the object.

The subject is the thing chiefly spoken of; the attribute is the thing or action affirmed, or denied of it; and the object is the thing affected by such action.

The nominative denotes the subject, and usually goes before the verb or attribute; and the word or phrase, denoting the object, follows the verb: as, “A wise man governs his passions.” Here, a *wise man* is the subject; *governs* the attribute, or thing affirmed; and *his passions*, the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case, in number and person: as, “I learn;” “Thou art improved;” “The birds sing.”

RULE II.

Two or more nouns, &c in the singular number, joined together by one or more copulative conjunctions, have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number: as, “Socrates and Plato *were* wise:

they were the most eminent philosophers of Greece;" "The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, the rest that we enjoy, daily *admonish* us of a superior and superintending Power."

RULE III.

The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number: as, "Ignorance or negligence *has* caused this mistake;" "John, or James, or Joseph, *intends* to accompany me;" "There *is*, in many minds, neither knowledge nor understanding."

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the singular or plural number; yet not without regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea: as, "The meeting *was* large;" "The parliament *is* dissolved;" "The nation *is* powerful;" "My people *do* not consider: *they* have not known me;" "The multitude eagerly *pursue*

pleasure, as *their* chief good;" "The council *were* divided in *their* sentiments."

RULE V.

Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender and number: as, "This is the friend *whom* I love;" "That is the vice *which* I hate." "The king and the queen had put on *their* robes;" "The moon appears, and *she* shines, but the light is not *her* own."

The relative is of the same person as the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly: as, "Thou *who* lovest wisdom," "I, *who* speak from experience."

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb: as, "The master *who* taught us;" "The trees *which* are planted."

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence: as, "He *who* preserves me, to *whom* I owe my being, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve, is eternal."

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either, according to the sense: as, “*I am the man who command you;*” or, “*I am the man who commands you.*”

RULE VIII.

Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed or understood: as, “*He is a good, as well as a wise man;*” “*Few are happy;*” that is “*persons:*” “*This is a pleasant walk;*” that is, “*This walk is,*” &c.

Adjective pronouns must agree, in number, with their substantives: as, “*This book, these books; that sort, those sorts; another road, other roads.*”

RULE IX.

The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively: as, “*A Christian, an Infidel, a score, a thousand.*”

The definite article *the* may agree with

nouns in the singular or plural number: as, “the garden, the houses, the stars.”

The articles are often properly omitted: when used they should be justly applied, according to their distinct nature: as, “Gold is corrupting; The sea is green; A lion is bold.”

RULE X.

One substantive governs another signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case: as, “My father’s house;” “Man’s happiness;” “Virtue’s reward.”

RULE XI.

Active verbs govern the objective case: as, “Truth ennobles *her* ;” “She comforts *me* ;” “They support *us* ;” “Virtue rewards *her* followers.”

RULE XII.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood: as, “Cease *to do* evil; learn *to do* well:” “We should be prepared *to render* an account of our actions.”

The preposition *to*, though generally used before the latter verb, is sometimes properly

omitted: as, "I heard him say it;" instead of, "*to say it.*"

RULE XIII.

In the use of words and phrases which, in point of time, relate to each other, a due regard to that relation should be observed. Instead of saying, "The Lord *hath given*, and the Lord *hath taken away*;" we should say, "The Lord *gave*, and the Lord *hath taken away.*" Instead of, "I *remember* the family more than twenty years;" it should be, "I *have remembered* the family *more than twenty years.*"

RULE XIV.

Participles have the same government as the verbs from which they are derived: as, "I am weary with *hearing him*;" "She is *instructing us*;" "The tutor is *admonishing Charles.*"

RULE XV.

Adverbs, though they have no government of case, tense, &c. require an appropriate situation in the sentence, viz. for the most part before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the

verb: as, “He made a *very sensible* discourse; he *spoke unaffectedly* and *forcibly*; and *was attentively heard* by the whole assembly.”

RULE XVI.

Two negatives, in English, destroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative: as, “Nor did they *not* perceive him;” that is, “they did perceive him;” “His language, though inelegant, is *not ungrammatical*;” that is, “it is grammatical.”

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case: as, “I have heard a good character *of her*;” “*From him* that is needy, turn not away;” “A word to the wise is sufficient *for them*;” “We may be good and happy *without riches*.”

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns: as, “Candour is *to be approved and practised*;” “If thou sincerely *desire*, and earnestly *pursue* virtue, she *will assuredly be found* by thee, and *prove* a rich reward;” “The master taught *her and me* to write;” “*He and she* were schoolfellows.”

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood, after them. It is a general rule, that when something contingent or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used: as, *If I were to write, he would not regard it;* “He will not be pardoned; *unless he repent.*”

Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature require the indicative mood: “*As virtue advances so vice recedes;*” “He is healthy *because he is temperate.*”

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or the preposition, expressed or understood: as, “Thou art wiser *than I;*” that is, “*than I am.*” “They loved him more *than me;*” i. e. “*more than they loved me;*” “The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon *than him;*” that is, “*than by him.*”

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Instead of saying, "He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man;" we use the ellipsis, and say, "he was a learned, wise, and good man."

When the omission of words would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, they must be expressed. In the sentence, "We are apt to love who love us," the word *them* should be supplied. "A beautiful field and trees;" is not proper language. It should be, "Beautiful fields and trees;" or, "A beautiful field and fine trees."

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other: a regular and dependent construction, throughout, should be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio." *More* requires *than* after it, which is no where found in the sentence. It should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired."

PROSODY.

PROSODY consists of two parts: the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, PAUSE, and TONE; and the latter, the laws of VERSIFICATION.

ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them: as, in the word *presúme*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, and second syllable, *súme*, which take the accent.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered as long or short.

A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel; which occasions it to be slowly joined, in pronunciation, to the following letter: as, “Fāll, bāle, mōōd, hōūsc, fēature.”

A syllable is short, when the accent is on the consonant; which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter: as, “an’t, bon’net, hun’ger.”

A long syllable requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it: thus, “Mate” and “Note” should be pronounced as slowly again as “Măt” and “Nõt.”

EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice; by which we distinguish some word or words on which we design to lay particular stress, and to show how it affects the rest of the sentence. Sometimes the emphatic words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a greater stress.

PAUSES.

Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice, during a perceptible, and, in many cases, a measurable space of time.

TONES.

Tones are different both from emphasis and pauses; consisting in the modulation of the

voice, the notes or variations of sound which we employ, in the expression of our sentiments.

VERSIFICATION.

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws.

Rhyme is the correspondence of the last sound of one verse, to the last sound or syllable of another.

PUNCTUATION

Is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses, which the sense and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause; the Semicolon, a pause double that of the comma; the Colon, double that of the semicolon; and the Period, double that of the colon.

The points are marked in the following manner:

The Comma ,
The Semicolon ;

The Colon :
The Period .

COMMA.

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence, which, though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them: as, "I remember, with gratitude, his love and services." "Charles is beloved, esteemed, and respected."

SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon: as, "Straws swim on the surface; but pearls lie at the bottom."

COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon; but not so independent as separate, distinct sentences: as, "Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world."

PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, and not connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period: as, "Fear God. Honour the King. Have charity towards all men."

Besides the points which mark the pauses in discourse, there are others that denote a different modulation of voice, in correspondence to the sense. These are,

The Interrogative point, ?

The Exclamation point, !

The Parenthesis, ()

as, "Are you sincere?"

"How excellent is a grateful heart!"

"Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,)

"Virtue alone is happiness below."

The following characters are also frequently used in composition.

An Apostrophe, marked thus ' : as, "tho', judg'd."

am

A Caret, marked thus ^ : as, "I ^ diligent."

A Hyphen, which is thus marked - : as,

"Lap-dog, to-morrow."

The Acute Accent, marked thus ' : as,

"Fan'cy." The Grave Accent, thus ` : as,

"Fàvour."

The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable, is this ¨: as “Rōsy:” and a short one, this ˇ: as, “Fölly.” This last mark is called a Breve.

A Diæresis, thus marked ¨, shows that two vowels form separate syllables; as, “Creätor.”


A Section is thus marked §.


A Paragraph, thus ¶.

A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end, of a phrase or passage: as,

“The proper study of mankind is man.”

Crotchets or Brackets serve to inclose a particular word or sentence. They are marked thus [].

An Index or Hand  points out a remarkable passage.

A Brace  unites three poetical lines; or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.

An Asterisk or little star * directs the reader to some note in the margin.

An Ellipsis is thus marked ———: as, “K——g,” for King.

An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, and Parallels thus ||, together with the letters of the alphabet, and figures, are used as references to the margin.

CAPITALS.

THE following words should begin with capitals.

1st, The first word of every book, chapter, letter, paragraph, &c.

2d, The first word after a period, and frequently after the notes of interrogation and exclamation.

3d, The names of the Deity: as, God, Jehovah, the Supreme Being, &c.

4th, Proper names of persons, places, ships, &c.

5th, Adjectives derived from the proper names of places: as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

6th, The first word of an example, and of a quotation in a direct form: as, "Always remember this ancient maxim; 'Know thyself.'"

7th, The first word of every line in poetry.

8th, The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O!*.

9th, Words of particular importance: as, the Reformation, the Restoration, the Revolution.

A P P E N D I X;

Containing

E X E R C I S E S

IN ORTHOGRAPHY, IN PARSING, IN SYNTAX, AND IN PUNCTUATION.

PART I.

EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY*.

A sprigg of mirtle.	The Portugal mellon.
The lilly of the valley.	Dutch currans.
A border of daysies.	Red and white ras-
A bed of vilets.	berries.
The Affrican marygold.	The prickley coucum-
The varigated jera-	ber.
nium.	Red and purpel red-
	dishes.
Newington peeches.	Meally potatos.
Italien nectarins.	Earley Dutch turneps.
Turky apricocks.	Late colliflowers.
The Orleans plumb.	Dwarf cabages.

* The erroneous spelling is to be rectified by Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.—For the propriety of exhibiting erroneous exercises in Orthography, see the *Advertisement to the Eleventh edition of the English Exercises.*

A plate of sallet.	A hauthorn hedge.
A dish of pees.	A fine spredding oak.
A bunch of sparagrass.	A weepping willow.
A mess of spinnage	

	The gras is green.
A pidgeon pye.	Safron is yallow.
A plumb puddin.	Vinigar is sowr.
A rich cheasecake.	Shugar is sweet.
A beefstake.	
A mutten chop.	A pair of scizzars.
A sholder of lamb.	A silver bodken.
A fillett of veel.	A small pennknife.
A hanch of veneson.	Black lead pensils
A cup of chöccolate.	Ravens' quilts.
A bason of soop.	A box of waifers.
Coalchester oisters.	A stick of seeling wax
Phessants and patridges.	

A red herrin.	The pint of a sword.
A large lobstor.	The edge of a razer.
Sammon is a finer fish	The tail of a plow.
than turbot, pertch,	The gras of the feilds.
or haddick.	

	A clean flore.
Lisbon orranges.	An arm chare.
Spanish chessnuts.	The front dore.
A beach tree.	The back kitchen.
A burch tree.	The little parlor.

A flour garden.	A freindly gift.
A feild of rie.	An affectionnate parent.
The wheat harvist.	A dutifull child.
A bleu sky.	An oblidging behai-
A lovly day.	vour.
A beautifull scene.	A wellcome messenger.
A splendid pallace.	Improveing conversa-
A chearful countenance	tion.
An antient castel.	An importunate begger
A straight gate.	An occasional visiter.
A strait line.	An encourageing look.
A disagreeable journey.	A skillfull horsman.
A willful error.	A favorable reception.
Blameable conduct.	Every season has its
Sincere repentence.	peculier beautys.
Laudible persuits.	Avoid extreams.
Good behaivour.	Never decieve.
A reguler vissit.	Knowledge enlarges the
Artifitial flowers.	mind.
Chrystal streams.	To acquire it is a great
Murmering winds.	priviledge.
A tranquill retreat.	The school encreases.
A noizy school.	We must be studeous.
A surprizing storey.	Enquire before you re-
Spritely discourse.	solve.
Prophane tales.	Be not affraid to do
A soverc headake.	what is right.

PART II.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

CHAP. I.

Exercises in Parsing, as it respects Etymology alone.

SECT. I.

Etymological Parsing Table.

WHAT part of speech?

1. *An article.* What kind? Why?
2. *A substantive.* Common or proper? What Gender? Number? Case? Why?
3. *An adjective.* What degree of comparison? To what does it belong? Why an adjective?
4. *A pronoun.* What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case? Why?
5. *A verb.* What kind? Mood? Tense? Number? Person? Why? If a participle, Why? Active or passive?
6. *An adverb.* Why is it an adverb?
7. *A preposition.* Why a preposition?
8. *A conjunction.* Why?
9. *An interjection.* Why?

SECT. 2. *Specimen of Etymological Parsing.*

Hope animates us.

Hope is a common substantive of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. (*Decline the Substantive.*) *Animates* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle; and sometimes conjugate the verb entirely.*) *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural, and in the objective case. (*Decline the pronoun.*)

A peaceful mind is virtue's reward.

A is the indefinite article. *Peaceful* is an adjective. (*Repeat the degrees of comparison.*) *Mind* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Is* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the participle; and occasionally conjugate the verb entirely.*) *Virtue's* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the possessive case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Reward* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case.

SECT. III.

Article and Substantive.

A bush	A prince
A tree	A rivulet
A flower	The Humber
An apple	Gregory
An orange	The pope
An almond	An abbess
A hood	An owl
A house	A building
A hunter	The Grocers' Company
An hour	Europe
An honour	The sciences
An hostler	Yorkshire
The garden	The planets
The fields	The sun
The rainbow	A volume
The clouds	Parchment
The scholars' duty	The pens
The horizon	A disposition
Virtue	Benevolence
The vices	An oversight
Temperance	A design
A variety	The governess
George	An ornament
The Rhine	The girls' school

A grammar	Depravity
Mathematics	The constitution
The elements	The laws
An earthquake	Beauty
The King's prerogative	A consumption
Africa	An elevation
The continent	The conqueror
Roundness	An Alexander
A declivity	Wisdom
Blackness	America
An inclination	The Cæsars
The undertaking	The Thames
Penelope	A river
Constancy	The shadows
An entertainment	A vacancy
A fever	The hollow
The stars	An idea
A comet	A whim
A miracle	Something
A prophecy	Nothing.

SECT. IV.

Article, Adjective, and Substantive.

A good heart	An obedient son
A wise head	A diligent scholar
A strong body	A happy parent

Shady trees	The candid reasoner
A fragrant flower	Fair proposals
The vendant fields	A mutual agreement
A peaceful mind	A plain narrative
Composed thoughts	An historical fiction
A serene aspect	Relentless war
An affable deportment	An obdurate heart
The whistling winds	Tempestuous passions
A boisterous sea	A temper unhappy
The howling tempest	A sensual mind
A gloomy cavern	The babbling brook
Rapid streams	A limpid stream
Unwholesome dews	The devious walk
A severe winter	A winding canal
A useless drone	The serpentine river
The industrious bees	A melancholy fact
Harmless doves	An interesting history
The careless ostrich	A happier life
The dutiful stork	The woodbine's fra-
The spacious firma-	grance
ment	A cheering prospect
Cooling breezes	An harmonious sound
A woman amiable	Fruit delicious
A dignified character	The sweetest incense
A pleasing address	An odorous garden
An open countenance	The sensitive plant

A convenient mansion	A garden enclosed
Warm clothing	The ivy-mantled tower
A temperate climate	er
Wholesome aliment	Virtue's fair form
An affectionate parent	A mahogany table
A free government	Sweet-scented myrtle
The diligent farmer	A resolution wise, noble, disinterested.
A fruitful field	
The crowning harvest	Consolation's lenient
A virtuous conflict	hand
A final reward	A better world
Peaceful abodes	A cheerful, good old
The noblest prospect	man.
A profligate life	A silver tea-urn
A miserable end	Tender-looking charity
Gloomy regions	
An incomprehensible subject	My brother's wife's mother
A controverted point	A book of my friend's
The cool sequestered vale	An animating, well-founded hope.

SECT. V.

Pronoun and Verb, &c.

I am sincere.	We honour them.
Thou art industrious.	You encourage us.
He is disinterested.	They commend her.

Thou dost improve.	Let him consider.
He assisted me.	Let us improve our-
We completed our	selves.
journey.	Know yourselves.
Our hopes did flatter	Let them advance.
us.	They may offend.
They have deceived	I can forgive.
me.	He might surpass them.
Your expectation has	We could overtake him.
failed.	I would be happy.
The accident had hap-	Ye should repent.
pened.	He may have deceived
He had resigned him-	me.
self.	They may have for-
Their fears will detect	gotten.
them.	Thou mightst have im-
You shall submit.	proved.
They will obey us.	We should have con-
Good humour shall	sidered.
prevail.	To see the sun is plea-
He will have deter-	sant.
mined.	To live well is honour-
We shall have agreed.	able.
Let me depart.	To have conquered
Do you instruct him.	himself was his high-
Prepare your lessons.	est praise

Promoting others' welfare, they advanced their own interest.

He lives respected.

Having resigned his office, he retired.

They are discouraged.

He was condemned.

We have been rewarded.

She had been admired.

Virtue will be rewarded.

The person will have been executed, when the pardon arrives.

Let him be animated.

Be you entreated.

Let them be prepared.

It can be enlarged.

You may be discovered.

He might be convinced.

It would be caressed.

I may have been deceived.

They might have been honoured.

To be trusted, we must be virtuous.

To have been admired, availed him little.

Ridiculed, persecuted, despised, he maintained his principles.

Being reviled, we bless.

Having been deserted, he became discouraged.

The sight being new, he startled.

This uncouth figure startled him.

I have searched, I have found it.

They searched those rooms; he was gone.

The book is his; it was mine.

These are yours, those are ours.

Our hearts are deceit- ful.	This is what I feared.
Your conduct met their approbation.	That is the thing which I desired.
None met who could avoid it.	Who can preserve himself?
His esteem is my ho- nour.	Whose books are these?
Her work does her credit.	Whom have we serv- ed?
Each must answer the question.	Some are negligent, others industrious.
Every heart knows its own sorrows.	One may deceive one's self.
Which was his choice?	All have a talent to improve.
It was neither.	Can any dispute it?
Hers is finished, thine is to do.	Such is our condi- tion.

SECT. VI.

*Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and In-
terjection.*

I have seen him once, perhaps twice.	This plant is found here and elsewhere.
Thirdly, and lastly, I shall conclude.	Only to-day is pro- perly ours.

The task is already
performed.

We could not serve
him then, but we
will hereafter.

We often resolve, but
seldom perform.

He is much more pro-
mising now than
formerly.

We are wisely and
happily directed.

He has certainly been
diligent, and he will
probably succeed.

How sweetly the birds
sing!

Why art thou so heed-
less!

He is little attentive,
nay, absolutely stu-
pid.

When will they arrive?

Where shall we stop?

Mentally and bodily,
we are curiously and
wonderfully formed.

They travelled thro'
France, in haste,
towards Italy.

From virtue to vice,
the progress is gra-
dual.

By diligence and fru-
gality, we arrive at
competency.

We are often below
our wishes, and a-
bove our desert.

Some things make for
him, others against
him.

By this imprudence,
he was plunged in-
to new difficulties.

Without the aid of
charity, he sup-
ported himself with
credit.

Of his talents much
might be said; con-
cerning his integri-
ty, nothing.

On all occasions, she

behaved with propriety.

We in vain look for a path between virtue and vice.

He lives within his income.

The house was sold at a great price, and above its value.

She came down stairs slowly, but went briskly up again.

His father and mother and uncle, reside at Rome.

We must be temperate, if we would be healthy.

He is as old as his class-mate, but not so learned.

Charles is esteemed, because he is both discreet and benevolent.

We will stay till he arrives.

He retires to rest soon, that he may rise early.

We ought to be thankful, for we have received much.

Though he is often advised, yet he does not reform.

Reproof either softens or hardens its object.

Neither prosperity, nor adversity, has improved him.

He can acquire no virtue, unless he make some sacrifices.

Let him that standeth, take heed lest he fall.

If thou wert his superior, thou shouldst not have boasted.

He will be detected, yet he is not volatile.
 though he deny the fact.

If he has promised, he should act accordingly.

She will transgress, unless she be admonished.

If he were encouraged, he would amend.

Though he condemn me, I will respect him.

Their talents are more brilliant than useful.

Notwithstanding his poverty, he is a wise and worthy person.

If our desires are moderate, our wants will be few.

Hope often amuses, but seldom satisfies us.

Though he is lively,

O, peace! how desirable art thou!

I have been often occupied, alas! with trifles.

Strange! that we should be so infatuated.

O! the humiliations to which vice reduces us.

Hark! how sweetly the woodlark sings!

Ah! the delusions of hope.

Hail, simplicity! source of genuine joy.

Behold! how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

Welcome again! my long lost friend.

SECT. VII.

A few instances of the same word's constituting several of the parts of speech.

Calm was the day, and
the scene delightful.

We may expect a calm
after a storm.

To prevent passion, is
easier than to calm it.

Better is a little with
content, than a great
deal with anxiety.

The gay and dissolute
think little of the
miseries, which are
stealing softly after
them.

A little attention will
rectify some errors.

Though he is out of
danger, he is still
afraid.

He laboured to still
the tumult.

Still waters are com-
monly deepest.

Damp air is unwhole-
some.

Guilt often casts a
damp over our
sprightliest hours.

Soft bodies damp the
sound much more
than hard ones.

Though she is rich and
fair, yet she is not
amiable.

They are yet young,
and must suspend
their judgment yet
a while.

Many persons are bet-
ter than we suppose
them to be.

The few and the many
have their prepos-
sessions.

Few days pass with-
out some clouds.

Much money is cor- rupting.	We are too apt to like pernicious company.
Think much, and speak little.	He may go or stay as he likes.
He has seen much of the world, and been much caressed.	They strive to learn. He goes to and fro. To his wisdom we owe
His years are more than hers; but he has not more knowledge.	our privilege. The proportion is ten to one.
The more we are bless- ed, the more grate- ful we should be.	He served them with his utmost ability.
The desire of getting more is rarely satisfied.	When we do our ut- most, no more is required.
He has equal know- ledge, but inferior judgment.	I will submit, for sub- mission brings peace.
She is his inferior in sense; but his equal in prudence.	It is for our health to be temperate. O! for better times.
We must make a like space between the lines.	I have a regard for him. He is esteemed, both on his own account,
Every being loves its like.	and on that of his parents.
Behave yourselves like men.	Both of them deserve praise.

SECT. VIII.

Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs, to be declined, compared, and conjugated.

WRITE, in the nominative case plural, the following nouns: apple, plum, orange, bush, tree, plant, convenience, disorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protuberance.

Write the following substantives, in the nominative case plural: cry, fly, cherry, fancy, glory, duty, boy, folly, play, lily, toy, conveniency.

Write the following nouns in the possessive case singular: boy, girl, man, woman, lake, sea, church, lass, beauty, sister, bee, branch.

Write the following in the nominative case plural: loaf, sheaf, self, muff, knife, stuff, wife, staff, wolf, half, calf, shelf, life.

Write the following in the genitive case plural: brother, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouse, goose, penny.

Write the following nouns in the nominative and possessive cases plural: wife, chief, die, staff, city, river, proof, archer, master, crutch, tooth, mouth, baker, distaff.

Write the possessive singular and plural of

the pronouns, I thou, he, she, it, who, and other.

Write the objective cases, singular and plural, of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, and who.

Compare the following adjectives: fair, grave, bright, long, short, tall, white, deep, strong, poor, rich, great.

Compare the following adjectives: amiable, moderate, disinterested, favourable, grateful, studious, attentive, negligent, industrious, perplexing.

Write the following adjectives in the comparative degree: near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, worthy, convenient.

Write the following adjectives in the superlative degree: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little, strong, late, near, content.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense: beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, imperfect tense: fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, improve, controvert.

Conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive mood, perfect tense: drive, prepare, starve, omit, indulge, demonstrate.

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mood: believe, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.

Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood, present, and perfect tenses: grow, decrease, live, prosper, separate, incommode.

Write the present, perfect, and compound participles, of the following verbs: confess, disturb, please, know, begin, sit, set, eat, lie, lay.

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood, present and perfect tenses of the passive voice: honour, abase, amuse, slight, enlighten, displease, envelope, bereave.

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood, pluperfect and first future tenses: fly, contrive, know, devise, choose, come, see, go, eat, grow, bring, forsake.

Write the following verbs in the present and imperfect tenses of the potential and subjunctive moods: know, shake, heat, keep, give, blow, bestow, beseech.

Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, imperfect and second future tenses, of the passive voice: slay, draw, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, divert.

Write the following verbs in the second and third persons singular of all the tenses in the indicative and subjunctive moods: approve, condemn, mourn, freeze, know, arise, drive, blow, investigate.

Form the following verbs in the infinitive and imperative moods, with their participles, all in the passive voice: embrace, draw, defeat, smite.

SECT. IX.

Premiscuous Exercises in Etymological Parsing.

In your whole behaviour, be humble and obliging.

Virtue is the universal charm.

True politeness has its seat in the heart.

We should endeavour to please, rather than to shine and dazzle.

Opportunities occur daily for strengthening in ourselves the habits of virtue.

Compassion prompts us to relieve the wants of others.

A good mind is unwilling to give pain to either man or beast.

Peevishness and passion often produce, from trifles, the most serious mischiefs.

Discontent often nourishes passions, equally malignant in the cottage and in the palace.

A great proportion of human evils is created by ourselves.

A passion for revenge, has always been considered as the mark of a little and mean mind.

If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our dangers.

To our own failings we are commonly blind.

The friendships of young persons, are often founded on capricious likings.

In your youthful amusements let no unfairness be found.

Engrave on your minds this sacred rule;
“Do unto others, as you wish that they should do unto you.”

Truth and candour possess a powerful charm: they bespeak universal favour.

After the first departure from sincerity, it is seldom in our power to stop: one artifice generally leads on to another.

Temper the vivacity of youth, with a proper mixture of serious thought.

The spirit of true religion is social, kind, and cheerful.

Let no compliance with the intemperate

mirth of others, ever betray you into profane sallies.

In preparing for another world, we must not neglect the duties of this life.

The manner in which we employ our present time, may decide our future happiness or misery.

Happiness does not grow up of its own accord: it is the fruit of long cultivation, and the acquisition of labour and care.

A plain understanding is often joined with great worth.

The brightest parts are sometimes found without virtue or honour.

How feeble are the attractions of the fairest form, when nothing within corresponds to them.

Piety and virtue are particularly graceful and becoming in youth.

Can we, untouched by gratitude, view that profusion of good, which the divine hand pours around us?

There is nothing in human life more amiable and respectable, than the character of a truly humble and benevolent man.

What feelings are more uneasy and painful, than the workings of sour and angry passions?

No man can be active in disquieting others, who does not, at the same time, disquiet himself.

A life of pleasure and dissipation, is an enemy to health, fortune, and character.

To correct the spirit of discontent, let us consider how little we deserve, and how much we enjoy.

As far as happiness is to be found on earth, we must look for it, not in the world, or the things of the world; but within ourselves, in our temper, and in our heart.

Though bad men attempt to turn virtue into ridicule, they honour it at the bottom of their hearts.

Of what small moment to our real happiness, are many of those injuries which draw forth our resentment!

In the moments of eager contention, every thing is magnified and distorted in its appearance.

Multitudes in the most obscure stations, are not less eager in their petty broils, nor less tormented by their passions, than if princely honours were the prize for which they contended.

The smooth stream, the serene atmosphere, the mild zephyr, are the proper emblems of a gentle temper, and a peaceful life. Among the sons of strife, all is loud and tempestuous.

CHAP. II.

Exercises in Parsing, as it respects both
Etymology and Syntax.

SECT. I.

Syntactical Parsing Table.

<i>Article.</i>	Why is it the definite article?
	Why the indefinite?
	Why omitted? Why repeated?
<i>Substantive.</i>	Why is it in the possessive case?
	Why in the objective case?
	Why in apposition?
	Why is the apostrophic s omitted?
<i>Adjective.</i>	What is its substantive?
	Why in the singular, why in the plural number?
	Why in the comparative degree, &c.
	Why placed after its substantive?
	Why omitted? Why repeated?
<i>Pronoun.</i>	What is its antecedent?
	Why is it in the singular, why in the plural number?
	Why of the masculine, why of

the feminine, why of the neuter gender?

Why of the first, of the second, or of the third person?

Why is it the nominative case?

Why the possessive? Why the objective?

Why omitted? Why repeated?

Verb.

What is its nominative case?

What case does it govern?

Why is it in the singular? Why in the plural number?

Why in the first person, &c.?

Why is it in the infinitive mood?

Why in the subjunctive, &c.?

Why in this particular tense?

What relation has it to another verb, in point of time?

Why do participles sometimes govern the objective case?

Why is the verb omitted? Why repeated?

Adverb.

What is its proper situation?

Why is the double negative used?

Why rejected?

Preposition. What case does it govern?

Which is the word governed?

Why this preposition?

Why omitted? Why repeated?

Conjunction. What moods, tenses, or cases, does it connect? And why? What mood does it require? Why omitted? Why repeated?

Interjection. Why does the nominative case follow it? Why the objective? Why omitted? Why repeated?

SECT. II.

Specimen of Syntactical Parsing:

Vice degrades us.

Vice is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. *Degrades* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative “vice,” according to RULE I. which says; (here repeat the rule.) *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural, in the objective case, and governed by the active verb “degrades,” agreeably to RULE XI. which says, &c.

He who lives virtuously prepares for all events.

He is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, and masculine gender. *Who*

is a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent "he," with which it agrees in gender and number, according to RULE V. which says, &c. *Lives* a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "who," according to RULE VI. which says, &c. *Virtuously* is an adverb of quality. *Prepares* a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "he." *For* is a preposition. *All* is an adjective pronoun, of the indefinite kind, the plural number, and belongs to its substantive, "events," with which it agrees, according to RULE VIII. which says, &c. *Events* is a common substantive of the third person, in the plural number, and the objective case governed by the preposition "for," according to RULE XVII. which says, &c.

If folly entice thee, reject its allurements.

If is a copulative conjunction. *Folly* is a common substantive of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. *Entice* is a regular verb active, subjunctive mood, present tense, third person singular, and is governed by the conjunction "if," according to RULE XIX. which says, &c. *Thee* is a personal

pronoun, of the second person singular, in the objective case, governed by the active verb “entice,” agreeably to RULE XI. which says, &c. *Reject* is a regular active verb, imperative mood, second person singular, and agrees with its nominative case, “thou,” implied. *Its* is a personal pronoun, third person, singular number, and of the neuter gender, to agree with its substantive “folly,” according to RULE V. which says, &c. It is in the possessive case, governed by the noun “allurements,” agreeably to RULE X. which says, &c. *Allurements* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the plural number, and the objective case, governed by the verb “reject,” according to RULE XI. which says, &c.

SECT. III.

Exercises on the first, second, third, and fourth Rules of Syntax.*

1. The contented mind spreads ease and cheerfulness around it.

The school of experience teaches many useful lessons.

In the path of life are many thorns, as well as flowers.

* In parsing these Exercises, the pupil should repeat the respective rule of syntax, and show that it applies to the sentence which he is parsing.

Thou shouldst do justice to all men, even to enemies.

2. Vanity and presumption ruin many a promising youth.

Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry

He and William live together in great harmony.

3. No age, nor condition, is exempt from trouble.

Wealth, or virtue, or any valuable acquisition, is not attainable by idle wishes.

4. The British nation is great and generous.

The company is assembled. It is composed of persons possessing very different sentiments.

A herd of cattle, peacefully grazing, affords a pleasing sight.

SECT. IV.

Exercises on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth Rules of Syntax.

5. The man who is faithfully attached to religion, may be relied on with confidence.

The vices which we should especially avoid, are those which most easily beset us.

6 They who are born in high stations, are not always happy.

Our parents and teachers are the persons whom we ought, in a particular manner, to respect.

If our friend is in trouble, we, whom he knows and loves, may console him.

7. Thou art the man who has improved his privileges, and who will reap the reward.

I am the person, who owns a fault committed, and who disdains to conceal it by falsehood.

8. That sort of pleasure weakens and debases the mind.

Even in these times, there are many persons, who, from disinterested motives, are solicitous to promote the happiness of others.

SECT V.

Exercises on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Rules of Syntax.

9. The restless, discontented person, is not a good friend, a good neighbour, or a good subject.

The young, the healthy, and the prosperous should not presume on their advantages.

10. The scholar's diligence will secure the tutor's approbation.

The good parent's greatest joy, is, to see his children wise and virtuous.

11. Wisdom and virtue ennoble us. Vice and folly debase us.

Whom can we so justly love, as them who have endeavoured to make us wise and happy?

12. When a person has nothing to do, he is almost always tempted to do wrong.

We need not urge Charles to do good: he loves to do it.

We dare not leave our studies without permission.

SECT. VI.

Exercises on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Rules of Syntax.

13. The business is, at last, completed; but long ago, I intended to do it.

I expected to see the king, before he left Windsor.

The misfortune did happen: but we early hoped and endeavoured to prevent it.

To have been censured by so judicious a friend, would have greatly discouraged me.

14. Having early disgraced himself, he became mean and dispirited.

Knowing him to be my superior, I cheerfully submitted.

15. We should always prepare for the worst, and hope for the best.

A young man, so learned and virtuous, promises to be a very useful member of society.

When our virtuous friends die, they are not lost for ever; they are only gone before us to a happier world.

16. Neither threatenings, nor any promises, could make him violate the truth.

Charles is not insincere; and therefore we may trust him.

17. From whom was that information received?

To whom do that house, and those fine gardens, belong?

SECT. VII.—Exercises on the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second Rules of Syntax.

18. He and I commenced our studies at the same time

If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends.

19. Though James and myself are rivals, we do not cease to be friends.

If Charles acquire knowledge, good manners, and virtue, he will secure esteem.

William is respected, because he is upright and obliging.

20. These persons are abundantly more oppressed than we are.

Though I am not so good a scholar as he is, I am, perhaps, not less attentive than he, to study.

21. Charles was a man of knowledge, learning, politeness, and religion.

In our travels, we saw much to approve and much to condemn.

22. The book is improved by many useful corrections, alterations, and additions.

She is more talkative and lively than her brother, but not so well informed, nor so uniformly cheerful.

SECT. VIII.

Promiscuous Exercises in Syntactical Parsing.

PROSE.

DISSIMULATION in youth, is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance, is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and future shame.

If we possess not the power of self-government, we shall be the prey of every loose inclination that chances to arise. Pampered by

continual indulgence, all our passions will become mutinous and headstrong. Desire, not reason, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

Absurdly we spend our time in contending about the trifles of a day, while we ought to be preparing for a higher existence.

How little do they know of the true happiness of life, who are strangers to that intercourse of good offices and kind affections, which, by a pleasing charm, attaches men to one another, and circulates rational enjoyment from heart to heart.

If we view ourselves, with all our imperfections and failings, in a just light, we shall rather be surprised at our enjoying so many good things, than discontented, because there are any which we want.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy in himself, and promotes the happiness of all around him. It is the clear and calm sunshine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Wherever views of interest, and prospects of return, mingle with the feelings of affection, sensibility acts an imperfect part, and titles us to small share of commendation.

Let not your expectations from the years

that are to come, rise too high; and your disappointments will be fewer, and more easily supported.

To live long, ought not to be our favourite wish, so much as to live well. By continuing too long on earth, we might only live to witness a greater number of melancholy scenes, and to expose ourselves to a wider compass of human woe.

How many pass away some of the most valuable years of their lives, tost in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleasure, so much as mere giddiness and folly.

Look round you with attentive eye, and weigh characters well, before you connect yourselves too closely with any who court your society.

The true honour of man consists not in the multitude of riches, or the elevation of rank; for experience shows, that these may be possessed by the worthless as well as by the deserving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its possessor. The flower is easily blasted. It is short-lived at the best; and trifling, at any rate, in comparison with the higher, and more lasting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear sky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the sullen and dark shade of discontent, that noxious passions, like venomous animals, breed and prey upon the heart.

Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contemptible obscurity, might have come forward to usefulness and honour, if idleness had not frustrated the effect of all their powers.

Sloth is like the slowly-flowing, putrid stream, which stagnates in the marsh, breeds venomous animals, and poisonous plants; and infects with pestilential vapours the whole country round it.

Disappointments derange, and overcome, vulgar minds. The patient and the wise, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage.

Whatever fortune may rob us of, it cannot take away what is most valuable, the peace of a good conscience, and the cheering prospect of a happy conclusion to all the trials of life, in a better world.

Be not overcome by the injuries you meet with, so as to pursue revenge; by the disasters of life, so as to sink into despair; by the evil examples of the world, so as to follow

them into sin. Overcome injuries, by forgiveness; disasters, by fortitude; evil examples, by firmness of principle.

Sobriety of mind is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, checks presumption; the multiplicity of its dangers, demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and self-government, are duties incumbent on all; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life.

The charms and comforts of virtue are inexpressible; and can only be justly conceived by those who possess her. The consciousness of Divine approbation and support, and the steady hope of future happiness, communicate a peace and joy, to which all the delights of the world bear no resemblance.

If we knew how much the pleasures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries; and reflected on the disappointments in pursuit, the dissatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of possession, which every where attend them; we should cease to be enamoured with these brittle and transient joys: and should wisely fix our hearts on those virtuous attainments, which the world can neither give nor take away.

Order

VERSE.

Order is Heav'n's first law; and this confess,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise; but who infers from hence,
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.

Needful austerities our wills restrain;
As thorns fence in the tender plant from harm.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence:
But health consists with temperance alone;
And peace, Oh, virtue! peace is all thy own.

On earth, nought precious is obtain'd,
But what is painful too;
By travel and to travel born,
Our sabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed;
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are fasten'd to this world,
By strong and endless ties;
But every sorrow cuts a string,
And urges us to rise.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are drest,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast.

Teach me to feel another's wo,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

This day be bread, and peace, my lot:

All else beneath the sun

Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,

And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,

As, to be hated, needs but to be seen:

Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpose in thy power,

Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed:

Who does the best his circumstance allows,

Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,

But all mankind's concern is charity.

To be resign'd when ills betide,

Patient when favours are denied,

And pleas'd with favours giv'n:

Most surely this is Wisdom's part,

This is that incense of the heart,

Whose fragrance smells to Heav'n:

All fame is foreign, but of true desert;

Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs

Of stupid starers, and of loud buzzas;

And more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels,

Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,

Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray;

Along the cool sequester'd vale of life,

They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
Is virtue's prize.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to thy door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless thy store.

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor:
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

When young, life's journey I began,
The glitt'ring prospect charm'd my eyes;
I saw, along th' extended plain,
Joy after joy successive rise.

But soon I found 'twas all a dream;
And learn'd the fond pursuit to shun,
Where few can reach their purpos'd aim,
And thousands daily are undone.

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours;
And ask them what report they bore to Heav'n.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou can'st not see;
All discord, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good.

Heav'n's choice is safer than our own;
Of ages past inquire:
What the most formidable fate?
"To have our own desire."

If ceaseless, thus, the fowls of heav'n he feeds,
If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads;
Will he not care for you, ye faithless, say?
Is he unwise? or, are ye less than they?

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heav'ns, a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim:
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to ev'ry land,
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth:
Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What tho', in solemn silence, all
Move round the dark terrestrial ball!
What tho' nor real voice nor sound,
Amid their radiant orbs be found!
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
For ever singing as they shine,
"The hand that made us is Divine."

PART III.

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

RULE I.

FIFTY pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour.

What avails the best sentiments, if persons do not live suitably to them?

Thou should^{est} lovest thy neighbour, as sincerely as thou loves thyself.

RULE II. *are*

Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

What signifies the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance?

RULE III.

Man's happiness or misery, *is* are in a great measure, put into his own hands.

Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which move merely as they are moved.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or ill-humour, are certainly criminal.

RULE IV.

The British Parliament are composed of a King, Lords, and Commons.

A great number do not always argue strength.

The council was not unanimous, and it separated without coming to any determination.

RULE V.

They which seek wisdom will certainly find her.

I do not think that any person should incur censure, for being tender of their reputation.

Thou who hasst been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it.

RULE VI.

If he will not hear his best friend, whom shall be sent to admonish him?

The persons, who conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune.

From the character of those who you associate with, your own will be estimated.

RULE VII.

Thou art the friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need.

I perceive that thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little.

RULE VIII.

These kind of indulgences soften and injure the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you have been playing this two hours.

Those sort of favours did real injury, under the appearance of kindness.

RULE IX.

The fire, the air, the earth, and the water, are four elements of the philosophers.

We are placed here under a trial of our virtue.

The profligate man is seldom or never found to be, the good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

RULE X.

Thy ancestors virtue is not thine.

Thy fathers offence will not condemn thee.

A mothers tenderness and a fathers care,
are natures gifts' for mans advantage.

A mans manner's frequently influence his
fortune.

RULE XI.

Who have I reason to love so much as this
friend of my youth?

The man who he raised from obscurity is
dead.

He and they we know, but who art thou?

RULE XII.

It is better live on a little, than outlive
a great deal.

You ought not walk too hastily.

I have seen some young persons to con-
duct themselves very discreetly.

RULE XIII.

The next new year's day, I shall be at
school three years.

From the little conversation I had with
him, he appeared to have been a man of let-
ters.

It would have given me great satisfaction,
to relieve him from that distressed situation.

RULE XIV.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools.

Suspecting not only ye, but they also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.

From having exposed himself too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

RULE XV.

He was pleasing not often, because he was vain.

William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful.

We may happily live, though our possessions be small.

RULE XVI.

Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it.

RULE XVII.

We are all accountable creatures, each for himself.

Does that boy know who he speaks to?
Who does he offer such language to?

It was not he that they were so angry with.

RULE XVIII.

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.

Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to forgive him?

Professing regard, and to act differently, mark a base mind.

RULE XIX.

Though he urges me yet more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible reasons.

She disapproved the measure, because it were very improper.

Though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly did happen.

RULE XX.

The business was much better executed by his brother than he.

They are much greater gainers than me by this unexpected event.

They know how to write as well as him; but he is a much better grammarian than them.

RULE XXI.

These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honour.

We must guard against either too great severity, or facility of manners.

Verily, there is a reward for the righteous! There is a God that judgeth in the earth.

By these happy labours, they who sow and reap will rejoice together.

RULE XXII.

He is more bold, and active, but not so wise and studious as his companion.

Sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than knowledge.

Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

Several alterations and additions have been made to the work.

James Little's Book
**JAMES T
LITTLE**

PART IV.

EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION.

COMMA.

THE tutor by instruction and discipline lays the foundation of the pupil's future honour.

Self-conceit presumption and obstinacy blast the prospect of many a youth.

Deliberate slowly execute promptly.

To live soberly righteously and piously comprehends the whole of our duty.

The path of piety and virtue pursued with a firm and constant spirit will assuredly lead to happiness.

Continue my dear child to make virtue thy principal study.

Peace of mind being secured we may smile at misfortunes.

He who is a stranger to industry may possess but he cannot enjoy.

Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions which may afterwards load thee with dishonour.

SEMICOLON.

The path of truth is a plain and a safe path that of falsehood is a perplexing maze.

Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth and has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit.

Heaven is the region of gentleness and friendship hell of fierceness and animosity.

COLON.

Often is the smile of gaiety assumed whilst the heart aches within though folly may laugh guilt will sting.

There is no mortal truly wise and restless at the same time wisdom is the repose of minds.

PERIOD.

We ruin the happiness of life when we attempt to raise it too high a tolerable and comfortable state is all that we can propose to ourselves on earth peace and contentment not bliss nor transport are the full portion of man perfect joy is reserved for heaven.

INTERROGATION AND EXCLAMATION.

To lie down on the pillow after a day spent in temperance in beneficence and in piety how sweet it is

We wait till to-morrow to be happy alas why not to-day shall we be younger are we sure we shall be healthier will our passions become feebler and our love of the world less

THE END.

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